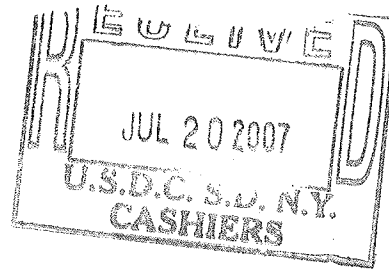


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Attorneys for Plaintiff AT&T Corp.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JUDGE KAPLAN

-----X
 AT&T CORP.,

Plaintiff,

 -against-

 NIGERIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS,
 PLC,

Defendant.
 -----X

07 CIV 6544

Civil Action No. _____

COMPLAINT

(Jury Trial Demanded)

Plaintiff AT&T Corp. ("AT&T"), by and through its counsel, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., alleges for its Complaint as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This action for breach of contract arises out of the failure of Defendant Nigerian Telecommunications Plc, successor in interest to Nigerian Telecommunications Ltd. ("NiTel") to pay AT&T \$5,047,412.25 for international telecommunications services provided to NiTel by AT&T under three separate agreements during the 2001 through 2005 time period.

2. NiTel has repeatedly admitted that these long overdue amounts are due and owing to AT&T, has promised to pay AT&T all such amounts, but has failed to make payment. Accordingly, AT&T brings this action for breach of contract and seeks all amounts owed by NiTel to AT&T, pre- and post-judgment interest, costs and attorneys' fees.

THE PARTIES

3. AT&T is, and at all relevant times has been, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business at One AT&T Way, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921. AT&T is a leading provider of telecommunications services throughout the world.

4. NiTel is, and at all relevant times has been, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Nigeria, with its principal place of business in Lagos, Nigeria. NiTel is the dominant telecommunications company in Nigeria and provides domestic and international telecommunications services.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2), in that the action involves a citizen of this state and a citizen of a foreign state, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interests and costs.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over NiTel pursuant to N.Y. Civil Practice Law and Rules Section 302.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

8. AT&T has been the world's leading international telecommunications provider for more than 100 years. To support these services, AT&T, by itself and through its subsidiaries, has built, operates, and manages a complex and comprehensive international long distance telecommunications network comprised of direct circuits, consisting primarily of fiber-optic cable, between the United States and over 220 countries and territories ("AT&T Network").

9. AT&T has entered contracts called Intercontinental Telephone Service Agreements and International Telecommunications Services Agreements with approximately

250 telecommunications carriers around the world to provide direct telecommunications services between AT&T customers in the United States and the customers of the other carriers.

10. In addition, AT&T has entered into a variety of other agreements with telecommunications carriers around the world to provide a number of different services to the international telecommunications marketplace. Pursuant to these agreements, AT&T facilitates the termination of billions of minutes of telephone calls annually from originating telecommunications carriers in virtually every country in the world seeking to send their customers' calls to other destinations worldwide.

11. This dispute involves international call termination and routing services provided to NiTel under three separate agreements. The services are known as Bilateral Termination Service, Transit Service, and Hubbing Service (branded by AT&T at various times as Global Hubbing or Select Service). AT&T is entitled to \$5,047,412.25 from NiTel for providing such services, but NiTel has breached each of the three agreements by failing to pay these amounts which are long overdue.

A. The Intercontinental Telephone Service Agreement

12. On or about October 26, 1972, Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited, entered into an agreement with AT&T entitled "Intercontinental Telephone Service Agreement" (the "ITSA"). NiTel is the successor-in-interest to Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited under the ITSA.

13. Pursuant to the ITSA, AT&T and NiTel established direct circuits between the United States and Nigeria to provide direct telecommunications service between Nigeria and the continental United States. These circuits were used to terminate calls originating in Nigeria and terminating in the United States and vice versa. The service that AT&T and NiTel provided to one another under the ITSA is known "Bilateral Termination Service."

14. NiTel has sent millions of minutes of telecommunications call traffic originating in Nigeria to AT&T's switching facilities in New York City for which AT&T provided Bilateral Termination Service in New York City, New York State and other destinations across the United States.

15. Section 7(a)(1) of the ITSA provides:

(1) Each party shall render to the other a monthly account of the full amount of charges for the collection of which it is responsible, showing the portion thereof due to the other party. Such accounts shall be forwarded to the other party as soon as practicable after the calendar month to which the account relates, but in no event later than the end of the third calendar month following the month to which the account relates.

16. Section 7(a)(3) of the ITSA provides:

(3) An account shall be deemed to have been accepted by the party to whom it is rendered if that party does not object in writing thereto before the end of the third calendar month immediately following the calendar month in which the account is transmitted by the party rendering it. Objections shall be transmitted to the party which has sent the account as soon as possible after receipt of the account. Agreed adjustments shall be included in the subsequent monthly account.

17. Section 7(b) of the ITSA provides, in pertinent part:

The sums due each month from one accounting party to the other as covered by the rendered accounts shall be reduced to a net balance by each party. Net balances due from one party to the other shall be paid in United States currency by the debtor party to the creditor party as soon as practicable on a quarterly basis, and in no event later than six weeks after the monthly account for the third month of the quarter is received.

18. Pursuant to the ITSA, AT&T and NiTel were to engage in a netting process whereby one party would owe the other party money based upon the "net" number of minutes of telephone call traffic exchanged between the parties in both directions.

19. During the period October 2003 through December 2004, AT&T provided Bilateral Termination Service to NiTel for telecommunications call traffic sent by NiTel to AT&T for termination in the United States.

20. The amount due to AT&T by NiTel for Bilateral Termination Service during October 2003 through December 2004, after the netting process, is \$149,855.50.

21. AT&T has complied with its obligations under the ITSA and has demanded that NiTel make full payment for amounts owed under the ITSA.

22. NiTel admits that it owes the full amount to AT&T, has repeatedly assured AT&T that it would pay all such amounts but, to date, has failed to make payment in breach of the ITSA.

23. As a result, AT&T has suffered, and continues to suffer, loss of revenue and other damages directly and proximately caused by NiTel's failure to pay for Bilateral Termination Services.

B. The Switched Transit Services Agreement

24. On or about July 4, 2000, NiTel entered into a Transit Service Terms Agreement and accompanying Confidential Transit Arrangement for Global Switched Transit (together, the "Transit Agreement"), with Concert Global Network Services, Ltd. (hereinafter "Concert"), to provide global-switched transit services ("Transit Service").

25. Concert was a joint venture between AT&T and British Telecommunications plc that was dissolved effective April 1, 2002. Upon the dissolution of Concert, certain Concert assets, including the Transit Agreement, were assigned to AT&T. Accordingly, AT&T possesses all Concert's rights under the Transit Agreement, including the right to receive payment of past due amounts, and is the successor-in-interest to Concert thereunder. (Unless a distinction is necessary, hereinafter Concert and AT&T are together referred to as "AT&T.")

26. Carriers may terminate their international telecommunications traffic indirectly, via other carriers' direct circuits with the destination country. Different economic arrangements

are made for such indirect termination of traffic. Transit Service is one such arrangement; Hubbing Service described below is another.

27. Transit Service, sometimes called Via Service, is the more traditional arrangement for indirect termination of traffic. A transit arrangement is a three-way arrangement under which the originating and the terminating carriers each pay a “transit fee” to the intermediate, or “via carrier” that provides the Transit Service. Payment to the terminating carrier for terminating the calls in the destination country is solely the responsibility of the originating carrier pursuant to its own settlement agreement with the terminating carrier and the via carrier is simply a passive participant permitting the originating carrier to send call traffic to various destinations over the via carrier’s open network.

28. During the period at issue in this lawsuit, AT&T offered both Transit Service and Bilateral Termination Service to the telecommunications carriers with which it had entered into an International Telecommunications Service Agreement, including NiTel.

29. By utilizing AT&T’s Transit Service, NiTel was able to do the following: take advantage of AT&T’s agreements for termination to countries where NiTel did not have direct circuits; and even where NiTel did have direct circuits in place, terminate calls via AT&T’s Transit Service to avoid circuit congestion on its own direct connections to such countries at local peak calling times.

30. Use of Transit Service enabled NiTel to make a profit based upon the difference between the price that NiTel charged its customers and the prices charged by terminating carriers pursuant to NiTel’s settlement agreements with the terminating carrier, less the transit fee owed to AT&T, and by avoiding the costs of building and maintaining direct circuits with all other carriers.

31. For each minute of Transit Service provided by AT&T to NiTel, NiTel agreed to pay AT&T a per minute fee as provided by the terms of the Transit Agreement, which was included as a factor in the netting under the ITSA between the parties.

32. For the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001, AT&T provided Transit Service to NiTel valued at \$1,266,498.81. Through the netting process of amounts AT&T owed to NiTel as agreed under the Transit Agreement and the ITSA, AT&T has credited \$687,325.20 to the amount NiTel owes under the Transit Agreement, leaving an amount due and owing by NiTel to AT&T of \$579,143.61.

33. NiTel admits and acknowledges that it owes all amounts AT&T alleges under the Transit Agreement and has repeatedly assured AT&T that it will make full payment of all amounts owed.

34. NiTel breached the Transit Agreement by failing to pay AT&T such overdue amounts due and owing.

35. Thus, AT&T has suffered, and continues to suffer, substantial loss of revenue and other damages directly and proximately caused by NiTel's failure to pay AT&T for Transit Service provided to NiTel by AT&T under the Transit Agreement.

C. The Select Service Terms Attachment and Select Pricing Schedule

36. Hubbing Service is another means to provide indirect traffic termination service, in which the originating carrier contracts with a second carrier to terminate its traffic to third countries for a price.

37. On or about January 25, 2001, NiTel entered into an agreement with Concert called the "Concert Select Service Terms Attachment" and an accompanying "Concert Select Pricing Schedule" (together, the "Select Agreement"), under which Concert agreed to provide, and NiTel agreed to purchase, Hubbing Services.

38. Pursuant to the Select Agreement, Concert, and thereafter AT&T, provided NiTel with Hubbing Service, which was marketed initially as Concert Select Service and now as AT&T Global Hubbing Service.

39. Upon the dissolution of Concert, effective April 1, 2002, certain Concert assets, including the Select Agreement, were assigned to AT&T. Accordingly, AT&T possesses all Concert's rights under the Select Agreement and is the successor-in-interest to Concert thereunder.

40. NiTel, as part of its business as a telecommunications carrier in Nigeria, collects money from its customers in Nigeria for agreeing to terminate their calls dialed to various destinations worldwide.

41. Hubbing Service is a service provided and sold by AT&T to NiTel under the Select Agreement, in which voice call traffic originated by NiTel was routed to AT&T's switch in New York City for termination to third countries (meaning countries other than the United States or Nigeria), based on agreements between AT&T and telecommunications carriers around the world. NiTel used Hubbing Service as one means to terminate its customers' international calls.

42. By purchasing Hubbing Service from AT&T, NiTel was able to do the following: take advantage of AT&T's agreements for termination to countries where NiTel did not have any agreements with the national carrier for termination of its customers' calls; even where NiTel did have such agreements in place, terminate calls via AT&T's service to avoid circuit congestion on its own direct connections to such countries at local peak calling times; and take advantage of AT&T's termination rates whenever such rates were less expensive than those NiTel had been able to negotiate under its own agreements with carriers in the same countries.

43. Use of Hubbing Service thus enabled NiTel to make a profit based upon the difference between the price that NiTel charged its customers and the prices charged by AT&T to NiTel for Hubbing Service, and by avoiding the costs of building and maintaining direct circuits with all other carriers.

44. Pursuant to the Select Agreement, NiTel agreed to pay AT&T per minute rates for Hubbing Service.

45. For the period April 2004 through December 2005, AT&T provided Hubbing Service to NiTel valued at \$4,318, 413.14 based upon the rates agreed upon by AT&T and NiTel.

46. AT&T has demanded payment of this amount, NiTel has admitted that it owes this amount in full, has repeatedly promised to pay AT&T such amounts but, to date, has failed to do so.

47. Thus, AT&T has suffered, and continues to suffer, substantial loss of revenue and other damages directly and proximately caused by NiTel's failure to pay for Hubbing Service in violation of the Select Agreement.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:
Breach of Contract

48. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 23 as if fully set forth herein.

49. The ITSA is a valid and binding contract between AT&T and NiTel. AT&T has substantially performed all of its obligations under the ITSA. NiTel has breached the ITSA by failing to pay \$149,855.50 which amount is due and owing to AT&T under the ITSA.

50. AT&T has suffered, and continues to suffer, substantial damages as a direct and proximate result of NiTel's breach of the ITSA.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION:
Breach of Contract

51. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 11 and 24 through 35 as if fully set forth herein.

52. The Transit Agreement is a valid and binding contract between AT&T and NiTel. AT&T has substantially performed all of its obligations under the Transit Agreement. NiTel has breached the Transit Agreement by failing to pay \$579,143.61 which amount is due and owing to AT&T under the Transit Agreement.

53. AT&T has suffered, and continues to suffer, substantial damages as a direct and proximate result of NiTel's breach of the Transit Agreement.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION:
Breach of Contract

54. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 11 and 36 through 47 as if fully set forth herein.

55. The Select Agreement is a valid and binding contract between AT&T and NiTel. AT&T has substantially performed all of its obligations under the Select Agreement. NiTel has breached the Select Agreement by failing to pay \$4,318,413.14 which amount is due and owing to AT&T under the Select Agreement.

56. AT&T has suffered, and continues to suffer, substantial damages as a direct and proximate result of NiTel's breach of the Select Agreement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff AT&T prays that the Court enter judgment for AT&T against Defendant NiTel:

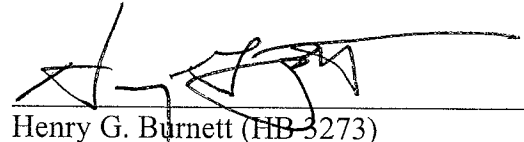
- (a) On the first cause of action, awarding AT&T compensatory damages for breach of the ITSA in the amount of at least \$149,855.50 or such additional amount as may be proved at trial;

- (b) On the second cause of action, awarding AT&T compensatory damages for breach of the Transit Agreement in the amount of at least \$579,143.61 or such additional amount as may be proved at trial;
- (c) On the third cause of action, awarding AT&T compensatory damages for breach of the Select Agreement in the amount of at least \$4,318,413.14 or such additional amount as may be proved at trial;
- (d) Awarding AT&T pre- and post-judgment interest on the amounts set forth above;
- (e) Awarding AT&T its costs, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: July 20, 2007
New York, New York

FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P.

By:



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